

THE GAZETTE.

By EDGAR SNOWDEN.

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All advertisements appear in both papers, and are inserted at the usual rates.

PROGRESS OF EDUCATION AMONG THE CHEROKEE INDIANS.

The following interesting sketch of the Cherokee Indians we find in a letter from a traveler, published in a late number of the Nashville Banner. The writer, it is probable, is a resident of one of the eastern states, as in describing the country inhabited by the Cherokees, frequent reference is made, by way of comparison, to the soil and products of New England.

Though myself no phrenologist, yet as my discernment is sufficient to discover whether a man is tall or short in stature; and even to perceive the difference between a capacious and a contracted forehead, I may venture to speak of what I do know, and testify of what I have seen. I can therefore say that I have seen among the Cherokees some of the most finely formed men which have ever come to my view. Their stature is about the same as ours, though many of the females, when somewhat advanced in life, are decidedly larger than common among whites. In their ordinary appearance and deportment they are manly and dignified, and though they feel, and feel sensibly, their grievances, they never whine. They are manly, and not regardless of self-respect, even in their complaints.

While many of them are in good circumstances, and some wealthy, owning from one to two hundred slaves (the criterion of property through the whole south) others, and many others have, and apparently desire, nothing beyond a mere subsistence. While a few of the best houses in Georgia, west of Augusta, belong to the Cherokees, a large majority of their dwellings are log cabins, but poorly furnished. Even these however, contain a wheel and a loom, whose use is seen in the gingham dresses of the females, and in the cotton and woolen clothes of the men. Some are clad in calico, but most in fabrics of their own forming. Nearly every family plant a field of corn, raise a few pigs, keep one or more ponies, somewhat larger than the Scotch pony, but smaller than our smallest horses at the north. Messrs. Elias Boudinot and John Ridge, two Cherokee chiefs whom you saw sometime since at the north, both live in commodious houses, and apparently with more domestic comfort than I have often seen. Mr. R. has in front of his house, more than one hundred acres of land to be in corn the present season, which he thinks will produce about forty bushels to the acre; the price of which, at present, [March, 1831.] through most of the nation, is from seventy-five to one hundred cents a bushel. He has also an orchard of one hundred apple trees, and a greater number of peach trees.

Major Ridge, the father of John, is a fine specimen of human nature; is well formed, has a commanding appearance, and a head constructed as strictly according to the principles of phrenology as that of Daniel Webster or the late De Witt Clinton, or any other man within my knowledge. He is known both as a warrior and a statesman; in addition to which he proved himself an orator in a lyceum lecture I heard him give through his son as an interpreter. His lecture was on the history of the nation. His son succeeded him in an animated address, on the present state of the Cherokees. These addresses were followed by conversations on the sun, moon, and stars, the cause of day and night, the change of seasons, eclipses, their ancient customs, superstitions, &c. The Major said that the common opinion of his nation had been, that eclipses were produced by a frog swallowing the moon.

The following facts will give you some idea of the intellectual and moral character of the Cherokees, while they are not without interest in their relation to the original nature of man, and the treatment calculated to raise that nature into a resemblance of the Creator, or to sink it still lower than it was originally.

The Cherokee children in the school at Brainard, are more forward than the members of any school I have seen in New-England, who have attended no longer time. Those who have attended two years, can read, write and spell well. They are also familiar with the elements of arithmetic, geography, and grammar, and show great skill and taste in writing composition, for children of their age.

Many—and the missionaries think most—of the pupils who make so good progress when at school, when they go to their relatives, often become intemperate, and perhaps use their knowledge, acquired at school for evil rather than good. This circumstance with many others, and the opinion of the missionaries themselves, confirms a belief I have long entertained, that the boards of missions have made a mistake concerning an itineracy with their permanent local establishments. By manual labor schools, and neighborhood lyceums, to be visited by itinerating teachers, all our native Indians, and I believe all the tribes of Africans, could be civilized and christianized in one generation, or in half a century.

A brother of Mr. Boudinot, at the death of his mother when four years old, could not speak a word of English. At this time he exchanged the family of his father for that of his brother, and in three months could speak English well, but could not answer his father (who called to see him) a question in Cherokee. That is, a boy four years old learnt one language and forgot another in three months.

Many of the adult Cherokees, some fifty or sixty years old, have learnt to read their language without any teacher but themselves, and with no other impulse to make the attempt, but what originated in their own minds. Children who have an English father and a Cherokee mother, in almost every instance, learn the language of the former first; but at the age of three years, they can generally speak both languages. The wives of Boudinot and Ridge, who were northern women, have four or five uncommonly fine children each, and they are better behaved than I have often seen children in Connecticut or Massachusetts. Little William Boudinot, four years old, reads well in the Testament, and is well instructed. The two other children, who are girls, know much about geography and something about numbers. Little Sarah B. who is two years old, and can talk but imperfectly, was told by her mother to say water, instead of which she said *omour*, the same thing though expressed in Cherokee. Ridge's oldest son, who is six or seven, is a fine scholar,

and a great reader. Parley's Magazine is one of his most intimate friends; and to Mr. Parley he sent his highest respects, which I am sure were sincere.

A BROKEN DOSE Of Glory Retrenchment, and Reform.

The following five contracts for carrying the mail, appear on the books of the Post Office Department, in the name of James Reeside and others. The left hand column shows the contract price, the middle column, the amount paid by the department, as shown in Major Barry's report of March 3, 1831, and the right hand column the difference between the two former, or in other words, the amount of extra allowance.

| Contract as reported April 18, 1832. | Actual amt paid as per report March 3d, 1831. | Difference. |
|--|---|-------------|
| From Hagerstown to McConellsville, \$40 | \$1,400 00 | 1,360 00 |
| From Baltimore to Chambersburg, 1,900 | 3,495 00 | 1,595 00 |
| From Philadelphia to New York, 6,000 | 28,775 00 | 22,775 00 |
| Fm. Bedford to Blair's gap and from Bedford to Cumberland, 275 | 7,411 72 | 7,136 72 |
| From Philadelphia to Pittsburg, & Pittsburg to Wheeling, 8,250 | 40,150 00 | 31,900 00 |

\$16,464 81,231 72 64,766 72
This "extra allowance" of \$64,766 72 was stated in the report of Mr. Ewing at 62,316 88, so that he made a mistake in favor of the department and the extra allowance quarterly of \$2,449 94. These contracts were to last five years, and would amount to the snug little sum of \$253,157.12. What has stood and now stands in the way of this flood of corruption? The majority of the Senate's committee and the hopeless insolvency of the department. Nothing else.

BROKEN DOSE, No. 2.

It is shown above that the contract price for carrying the mail from Philadelphia to Pittsburg, and thence to Wheeling was \$8,250. The Postmaster General in his report of 3d March, 1831, states thus:

"No. 1031, 1170. Reeside and Slaymaker are the contractors for carrying the mail from Philadelphia to Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, three hundred and two miles, twice a day; and from Pittsburg, by Washington, Pennsylvania, to Wheeling, Virginia, fifty-seven miles, daily, in four horse post coaches, from 1st of January, 1832, to 31st December, 1834, at a compensation of \$27,000 per annum."

Thus by the showing of this same Postmaster General, his contract of Reeside and Slaymaker has grown from \$8,250 to \$27,000 per annum, and all to be charged to the account of "increased facilities." But this is not all, hear him again, in the same report.

"In consequence of the increased rapidity of this mail, the newspapers which were formerly sent from the east by the other routes were now sent upon this, and the general cry of the public for the more rapid conveyance of newspapers, required to be sent in the more rapid instead of the slower lines, was contemplated in their proposals; which so loaded it as to almost entirely exclude passengers. They were, therefore, allowed, from the 1st April, 1832, for transporting all the papers by their most rapid time, at the annual rate of \$10,000 additional."

Here is \$10,000 per annum allowed in 1833 to be computed from 1832, and upon what pretence? Why, that they had carried the newspapers in their post line instead of their slower lines as contemplated in their proposals. Where is the evidence that the proposals contemplated any thing about the matter? There is no trace of evidence to be found in the department that their contract contemplated any thing on the subject. The ground of this extra allowance thus put forth by the Postmaster General, is a mere assertion.

BROKEN DOSE, No. 3.

Let it be remembered that this "extra allowance" of \$10,000 was made at the department on the 3d of March, 1833. Jessy Tomlinson, one of the partners in this line, testifies that he was informed by Slaymaker, in the spring of 1833, that there was to be an extra allowance on that line, and that he [Slaymaker] was to let Mr. Brown have, or to give Mr. Brown, \$1,000 of it. He further states, that in February or March, 1833, I asked Mr. Slaymaker, and he told me he understood it was not allowed, and that he never knew of the allowance till he was called to Washington as a witness. Here we have an extra allowance of \$10,000 made in March, 1833, to reach back one year, and yet one of the partners of the line never heard of it until the winter or spring of 1834, and then it was brought to his knowledge by the Post Office Committee.

Touching this \$10,000 there is another list of evidence from one of the parties. S. R. Slaymaker, in his deposition, page 301, says: "I was in the house of Mr. Brown one morning, when Dr. Temple called and offered his property for sale, and said he was going to move from the city. Mr. Brown inquired the price. I think the Doctor asked \$3000. Mr. Brown asked me, if he made the purchase, if I could loan him that amount at the usual rate of interest? I told him I believed I could. Some time after, he informed me that he would want the money." &c.

The Reverend Mr. Brown got the money, as appears afterwards, upon the bills of Reeside and Slaymaker, bearing date the 10th January, 1833, at "the usual rate of interest."

"The O'Connell National Annuity for the past year, 1833"—Such is the title of a huge advertisement covering an entire page of the Morning Register of Monday last. It details in alphabetical order the donations of several congregations throughout Ireland, giving a sum total of 13,516l. What part in the gift of the Crown could compensate for the loss of that? The principal contributors are from the disturbed counties. The north gives little or nothing; but every county which sent repealers to Parliament is most munificent. Well may he exclaim that "Repeal after all is the only vital question." The following quotation from Gratian is prefixed to the list:—"I hold this property by the same tenure as that by which his Majesty holds his crown—the people gave it, and I accepted it."

WHISKEY, &c.

47 Barrels Pennsylvania Whiskey, said to be old and good.
Domestic Brown and Bleached Sheetings and Shirtings, Bed Ticking and Plaids, at low prices, by the package or piece, to close sales.
Also, a large supply of Occoquan Yarn, Carpet Chain, and Seine Twine, at Baltimore prices.
J. W. SCOTT, Union street.
jy 25—eo2w

CORRESPONDENCE.

The following rather extraordinary correspondence has been brought out by the New York "Evening Star," and published with comments. Of the latter we shall only publish the annexed paragraph, as explanatory of the origin of this correspondence:—

"It seems that in a dispute between two officiating priests in Philadelphia, both solicited the interference of the executive government to settle the difficulty with his holiness the pope. Now, instead of Mr. Secretary Van Buren saying to these gentlemen, 'you may receive your appointments from the court of Rome, being purely of a religious nature; but you live under the laws of the United States, and all disputes must be adjusted according to the laws of the land; the interference of a foreign power in settling disputes between American citizens is utterly impossible; it struck him instantaneously, as an affair in which some votes might be obtained for the great 'hereafter.' So a correspondence was forthwith opened," &c.

Mr. Cicognani to Mr. Van Buren.

ROME, May 8th, 1830.
"Yesterday I had a particular audience from his holiness, in my official capacity of consul of the United States of America in Rome. His holiness received me in the most benign manner, and expressed the most favorable sentiments for the government as well as for the nation of the United States of America. He said that he was favorably inclined to the U. States of America, because the Catholic people enjoy the same protection as the other citizens of different creeds, and have no disabilities according to the law. His holiness desired me particularly and repeatedly to assure, in his name, the government of the United States that he will never interfere in politics, and that in cases of any mis-intelligence between the governments, he will do all in his power to lead them to peace; he requested also that I should express his wish that the citizens of the United States of America professing the Catholic religion, may in future meet with the same protection they have found to this time.

After the audience from his holiness, I went, as is customary, to pay my respects to cardinal Albani, secretary of state, who received me very kindly, and expressed the most friendly sentiments towards the citizens and the government of the United States of America. The manner in which I was received by his holiness and the cardinal secretary of state, and the sentiments expressed by them both, will afford great gratification to the president and to yourself, and I should feel highly honored, if you would make me the interpreter of the sentiments that you might think proper to reciprocate with those expressed by his holiness."

Mr. Van Buren to Mr. Cicognani.

WASHINGTON, 20th July, 1830.
"Your letters of the 11th April and 5th May, the first anticipating the favorable sentiments of his holiness the pope towards the government and people of the United States, and the last confirming your anticipations, have been received at this department, and submitted to the president, by whom I am directed to convey to his holiness, through the same channel, an assurance of the satisfaction which he derives from this communication of the frank and liberal opinions entertained by the apostolic see towards this government and people, and of the policy which you likewise state his holiness has adopted, assiduously to cultivate in his intercourse with foreign nations, the relations of amity and good will, and sedulously to abstain from all interference in their occasional differences with each other, except with the benign view of effecting reconciliations between them.

You will accordingly seek an early opportunity to make known to the pope, in terms and manner best suited to the occasion, the light in which the president views the communication referred to, and likewise you will assure him that the president reciprocates in their full extent and spirit, the friendly and liberal sentiments entertained by his holiness towards the government and the people of the United States by those which he entertains towards the government of the apostolic see, and the people of the church; and it is the president's wish that you should, upon the same occasion, offer his congratulations to the holy father, upon his recent succession to the Tiara, not from any hereditary claim on his part, but from the preponderating influence which a just estimation of his talents and virtues naturally had upon the enlightened councils by which that high distinction was conferred; and which afforded the best pledge that his pontificate will be a wise and beneficent one.

You will take care, likewise, to assure his holiness, in reference to the paternal solicitude which he expresses in behalf of the Roman Catholics of the United States, that all our citizens professing that religion stand upon the same elevated ground which citizens of all other religious denominations occupy, in regard to the rights of conscience, that of perfect liberty, contradiistinguished from toleration; that they enjoy an entire exemption from coercion in every possible shape, upon the score of religious faith, and that they are free, in common with their fellow-citizens of all other sects, to adhere to or adopt the creeds and practice the worship best adapted to their reason or prejudices; and that there exists a perfect unity of faith in the United States amongst religionists of all professions, as to the wisdom and policy of that cardinal feature of all our constitutions and frames of government, both those of the United States and the separate states of the union, by which this inestimable right is formally recognized, and the enjoyment of it inviolably secured."

Meetings of the friends of the administration are called for the counties in the Caroline Congressional District, their respective Court days in August, for the purpose of appointing delegates to meet in Tappahannock, at September Court, with a view of selecting some suitable person to oppose the re-election of the present Representative, Wm. P. Taylor. Aware that he would have opposition, we are heartily glad that the canvass is to commence so soon. With the exception of his condemnation of the late high handed measures, connected with the removal of the Deposites, and of his opposition to New York tactics and Mr. Van Buren, we think it would puzzle the party opposed to him to set forth the grounds of their dissatisfaction. Are they friends of State Rights? So is he, hereditarily and by conviction. Are they enemies of the Bank of the United States? He is not less sincere or uncompromising in his opposition. Do they hope to get a Representative of more unquestioned republicanism, sounder judgment, or with interests more identified with theirs? We have no fears of the issue, whoever may be the nominee of the Tappahannock Convention. Mr. Taylor will beat with ease any man who may oppose him.—Fred. Arena.

JOB PRINTING executed at this office

Perpetual Motion.—The following anecdote will be interesting to those of our readers who recollect how Redheffer succeeding in gulling the credulous public for a time, by a base, but ingenious deception:—

"It will be remembered by some of our readers how long, and successfully, Redheffer had deluded the Pennsylvanians by his perpetual motion. One of these machines was put into operation in New York in 1813. Mr. Fulton was a perfect unbeliever in Redheffer's discovery, and although hundreds were daily paying their dollar to see the wonder, he could not be prevailed upon to follow the crowd. After a few days ever he was induced by some of his friends to visit the machine. It was in an isolated house in the suburbs of the city. In a very short time after Mr. Fulton had entered the room in which it was exhibited, he exclaimed, 'why, this is a crank motion.' His ear enabled him to distinguish that the machine was moved by a crank which always gives an unequal power, and therefore an unequal velocity in the course of each revolution; and a nice and practical eye may perceive that the sound is not uniform.—If the machine had been kept in motion by what was its ostensible moving power, it must have had an equal rotary motion, and the sound would have been always the same.

"After some little conversation with the showman, Mr. Fulton did not hesitate to declare that the machine was an imposition, and to tell the gentleman that he was an imposter. Notwithstanding the anger and bluster which these charges excited, he assured the company that the thing was a cheat, and that if they would support him in the attempt, he would detect it at the risk of paying any penalty if he failed. Having obtained the assent of all who were present, he began by knocking away some very thin pieces of lath, which appeared to be no part of the machinery, but go from the frame of the machine to the wall of the room, merely to keep the corner posts of the machine steady. It was found that a catgut string was led through one of these laths and the frame of the machine, to the head of the upright shaft of a principal wheel; that the catgut was conducted through the wall, and along the floors of the second story to a back cock-loft, at a distance of a number of yards from the room which contained the machine, and there was found the moving power. This was a poor old wretch with an immense beard, and all the appearance of having suffered a long imprisonment who, when they broke in upon him, was unconscious of what had happened below, and who, while he was seated on a stool, gnawing a crust, was with one hand turning a crank. The proprietor of the perpetual motion soon disappeared, the mob demolished his machine, the destruction of which immediately put a stop to that which had been, for so long a time, and to so much profit exhibited in Philadelphia.—The merits of this exposure will appear more striking, when we consider that many men of ingenuity, learning and science, had seen the machine. Some had written on the subject; not a few of these were its zealous advocates, and others, though they were afraid to admit that he had made a discovery which violated what were believed to be the established laws of nature, appeared also afraid to deny what the incessant motion of his wheels and weights seemed to prove."

Address of Senator Tipton.—On returning among his constituents the Hon. Senator Tipton, of Indiana, published an address, giving an account of the course of events, during the late session of Congress, more especially as these related to the interests of that state. It will be remembered that Gen. Tipton was elected as a "moderate Jackson man" in part by other than Jackson votes, in opposition to a whole hog man. He has generally heretofore voted on the administration side, though doubtless with occasional misgivings as to the propriety of doing so:—sometimes against the party; showing in fact, as far as we might judge from appearances and from these votes, that Mr. Tipton's general wish was to support the Jackson administration. The following is an extract from Mr. Tipton's address—from which it will be at once evident that if he ever had any notion for the collar, he is now done with it.

Balt. Pat.

"A bill passed both Houses of Congress appropriating money to improve the navigation of the Wabash river, but to this bill, so important to Indiana and Illinois, the President of the United States has seen fit to refuse his sanction.—This extraordinary procedure is in my opinion irreconcilable with his approval of bills for improving the navigation of the Cumberland and the Hudson rivers, unless the advocates of this policy seek to shelter themselves by claiming more for rivers watering the States of Tennessee and New York than they are willing to allow to the rivers of Indiana and Illinois.
"This is a subject that addresses itself to the sober sense of every man in the community, who takes any interest in the growth and prosperity of the west. The people of Indiana would do well upon all future occasions to pause before they lend a blind support to men of doubtful politics; for if we give up Internal Improvements, a protective tariff, and the regulation of the currency what is left us worth contending for?"

"Had the bill for improving the Wabash become a law, we could truly have said that more had been done for Indiana this year, than during any former session of Congress except, perhaps, that of 1826-7, when the grant of land was obtained for our canal. Its failure is in no wise attributable to inattention or want of exertion on the part of your delegation, and must be deeply deplored by every friend of the State.
"Let us not despair however of ultimate success in our laudable undertakings to improve our country by constructing Canals and removing obstructions to the navigation of our rivers. We have commenced and have a right to look for aid from the General Government, and the opposition of no one individual, however elevated he may be, can long resist the will of the freemen of the West, when expressed through the ballot boxes.

Your most obedient servant,

JOHN TIPTON.

NOTICE.

INTENDING shortly to leave this place for Leesburg, any person having business with me will please to call at Mrs. Suter's, corner of Washington and Prince streets.
aug 2—3t JOHN JOHNSTON.

PHINEAS JANNEY

Has just received, per ship Maryland, from Liverpool,

54 TONS of ENGLISH IRON, assorted flat, square, and round; amongst which is some best Cable Iron; which, with 326 tons of SWEDISH and ENGLISH IRON previously in store, makes his assortment complete. For sale on accommodating terms.
Alexandria, 7th mo 28—eo7t

ALEXANDRIA:

MONDAY MORNING, AUGUST 4, 1834.

THE "GLOBE" NEWSPAPER.

From the Blue Book, (says the New York Mercantile Advertiser,) we take the following items to prove what a pure, disinterested, honest, moderate man, considers as a slight return for the great services he has done the cause of "retrenchment and reform throughout the Globe." In that book, we find that Francis P. Blair, editor and proprietor of the Washington Globe, has received the following sums for

| | |
|--|-------------|
| Printing blank Commissions, Treaties and Circulars | \$1,993 17 |
| " Laws of first Session of 22d Congress | 4,503 00 |
| " Diplomatic Correspondence, including binding and paper | 8,512 63 |
| " Laws of 2d Congress | 2,998 00 |
| Publishing Laws of Congress in newspaper | 500 03 |
| Printing for Treasury Department | 5,594 53 |
| " For Pension Commissioners | 3,808 60 |
| " War Department | 9 00 |
| " Adjutant General's Office | 1,281 12 |
| " " " | 716 48 |
| " " " | 261 63 |
| " " " | 153 00 |
| " " " | 585 49 |
| " " " | 10 00 |
| " " " | 17 00 |
| " Ordnance Department | 5 00 |
| " Subsistence Department | 183 74 |
| " " " | 188 00 |
| " " " | 239 50 |
| " " " | 6 00 |
| Printing for Navy Department | 142 03 |
| " " " | 292 25 |
| " Navy Register | 869 50 |
| " Blanks for Post Office | 61 25 |
| Advertising Post Office Proposals | 8,443 50 |
| Printing Blanks and Circulars | 8,928 07 |
| | \$50,091 96 |

From the Post Office Reports, it appears that the said Francis P. Blair received the further sum of eight thousand dollars, which was not entered in the Blue Book, as it should have been. We can only account (adds the Mercantile Advertiser,) for this omission by the modesty for which that worthy editor is so notorious, and which made him unwilling, that the people should know the high value he attaches to his services in the great cause of Retrenchment, Humbug and Reform.

We have received a copy of the able essay on the Interest of Money and the Policy of Laws against Usury, from the pen of Professor Dew, of William and Mary.

Friday last, the 1st day of August 1834, was the day on which the Emancipation Law passed by the British Parliament went into effect in the West Indies.

The next elections are those of North Carolina and Kentucky, which take place in August. In the latter State there is a special election for a member of Congress, in the district contested by Messrs. Moore and Letcher, both of whom are candidates again.

The Cumberland papers state, that the letting of the contracts for making and repairing the first division of the Cumberland Road has been completed, with the exception of two bridges. A part of the road is to be newly located, and the whole of the new location is to be macadamized with lime stone.

Martin, who robbed the Mechanic's Bank at New Orleans, has been arrested and imprisoned at Puebla, in Mexico.

A correspondent of the New York Commercial, who was in Boston in 1832, attributes the exception of that city from the visitation of the Cholera, to the free use of chloride of lime. By a vote of the Corporation, that article was freely distributed, without charge, to all who applied for it.

A Cutting Toast.—By Geo. D. Prentice: The man that cut off the head of the Jackson figure-head—He cut a miserable figure.

Cheap Travelling.—Three mornings in a week—Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays—the steamboats North America and West Chester, carry passengers from New York to Albany, 160 miles, at 50 cents each! (meals not included.)

The Buckeye.—This is the title of a new and handsome newspaper, the publication of which has been commenced by W. C. Jones & Co at Chillicothe, Ohio, at the cheap price of \$1.50 per annum. It bears the following motto, from a discount of Doctor Drake. "The Buckeyes of the West—theirs is the only power which can permanently unite the Hemlock of the North with the Palmetto of the South in the same National Arbor"—The following editorial paragraph is full of good sense, from which—and we say it respectfully—many professors of religion might deduce a useful hint:—

"It is stated in some of the exchange papers, that 'upwards of two thousand dollars have been raised in Philadelphia and elsewhere, for the establishment of a high school at Athens in Greece; and it is proposed to form societies in this country to support common schools all over Greece.'

We cannot see the propriety of our citizens thus establishing societies and sending their money abroad, for the support of schools in other countries, while there are so many children in our own land, (where it is so highly necessary that all should be enlightened) without the means of procuring an education of the most ordinary kind. We are no enemies to the cause of education in Greece; on the contrary, we wish to see the lamp of knowledge lighted up in every clime; and more especially would we be glad to see its genial rays shed over old Greece, till she assumes more than her ancient splendor. But our countrymen should remember that "charity begins at home;" and until schools are established for the education of every child in the union, their philanthropy should be confined to its more appropriate sphere. While any considerable portion of our population are left to grope their way through the mists of ignorance, the corrupt and intriguing politician will have influence; and there will be no real security for the permanence of our free form of government."